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AF/3637
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : John F. Conroy
Serial No. : 10/068,983
Filed : February 11, 2002
Title : RECESSED BOTTLE STORAGE

Art Unit : 3637
Examiner : Janet M. Wilkins

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REPLY BRIEF

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(1), Applicant responds to the new points raised in the Examiner's Answer mailed May 4, 2004 as follows.

At page 4, line 3-4: The Examiner's Answer contends "that a rack is simply a unit in which to store articles." Applicant respectfully disagrees. Submitted herewith is a copy of page 962 of the 10th Edition of Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (1996, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) that defines a rack as "a framework, stand, or grating..." Coglin's cabinets fail to meet this, or any other definition on the record, of a rack, much less a "wine rack" or a "bottle rack" as claimed. It is therefore submitted that the claimed wine racks and bottle racks possess distinct features that are neither described nor suggested by Coglin's cabinets.

At page 4, line 6: The Examiner's Answer contends that Applicant's claim is somehow deficient for failing to positively claim the bottle itself. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Instead, Applicant respectfully submits that he is entitled to claims as broad as the prior art (and his disclosure) will allow. *In re Rasmussen*, 650 F.2d 1212, 1214 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1981). Since the claims as presented are neither anticipated nor obvious in light of the art of record, there is no deficiency for failure to positively claim a bottle.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY FIRST CLASS MAIL

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At page 4, line 16 - page 4, line 20: In regard to the rejection of method claim 28, the Examiner's Answer contends that, since modification of an interior of a cabinet for a specific purpose is not novel, the addition of a specific type of support from Borgen to Coglin's cabinet would have been "an obvious consideration to one having ordinary skill in the art."

This contention flies in the face of the established principle that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established merely by showing that a combination is within the level of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., MPEP § 2143.01. "Rather, particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed." *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Thus, it is irrelevant that modification of an interior of a cabinet for a specific purpose is not novel, i.e., that modification of an interior of a cabinet is within the level of ordinary skill in the art. Rather, Applicant respectfully submits that there has been no showing founded in the cited art as to why one of ordinary skill would have selected Borgen's supports for addition to Coglin's cabinet. Further, the burden of this showing falls on the Office in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Also, Applicant maintains that even with the addition of Borgen's supports to Coglin's cabinet, one would not arrive at the claimed invention. In particular, as discussed in the Brief on Appeal, Boergen's rods are cantilevered from the rear wall of Boergen's device toward the front. Mounting forwardly-projecting rods in Coglin's generic cabinets would still not allow one to store a bottle with a long axis substantially parallel to the plane of the wall, as claimed

Finally, claim 28 is a *method claim* and therefore the recited method steps are entitled to full consideration. Neither Boergen or Coglin recite "storing a bottle in a bottle rack at least partially recessed in a wall with a long axis substantially parallel to the plane of the wall." Even if the addition and modification of Boergen's support into Coglin's cabinet were somehow an obvious consideration, this does not address storing a bottle as claimed.

At page 4, line 21 - page 5, line 2: In further regard to the rejection of method claim 28, the Examiner's Answer contends that Borgen's rods could be attached to one or both sides of Coglin's cabinet to allow a bottle's longitudinal axis to be parallel to the plane of the wall.

Applicant : John F. Conroy
Serial No. : 10/068,983
Filed : February 11, 2002
Page : 3

Once again, this contention is irrelevant. In particular, it flies in the face of the established principle that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established merely by showing that references can be combined. See, e.g., MPEP § 2143.01. Rather, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to do so. Without any showing beyond the mere conclusion that Borgen's rods could be attached to a side of Coglin's cabinet, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

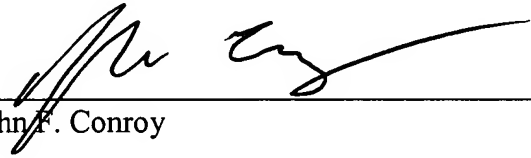
Applicant also wishes to thank the Examiner for the courtesy of the copy of a page from the American Heritage Dictionary having a definition of "cradle" mailed with the Interview Summary of June 11, 2004.

For these reasons, and the reasons stated in the Appeal Brief, Applicant submits that the final rejection should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _____

6/28/04

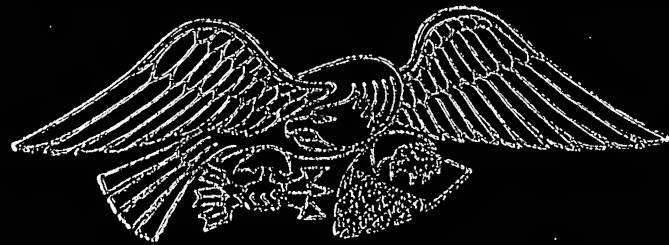


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Second College Edition

The
American
Heritage
Dictionary



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crackajack | craniology

superior; first-rate: a crack marksman. [ME *craken* < OE *cracian*.]

crack-a-jack (krāk'ə-jāk') *adj.* & *n.* *Slang.* Variant of crack-orjack.

crack-brain (krāk'brān') *n.* A foolish or insane person.

crack-down (krāk'daun') *n.* An act or example of cracking down.

cracked stem *n.* A disease of the celery plant caused by a deficiency of boron and characterized by cracking of the stalks.

crack-er (krāk'ər) *n.* 1. A thin, crisp wafer or biscuit, usually made of unsweetened dough. 2. A firecracker. 3. A small cardboard cylinder covered with decorative paper and containing candy or a favor and a weak explosive that makes a rattling noise when a paper strip is pulled at one or both ends and torn. 4. *Offensive.* A poor white person of the rural esp. southeastern United States. 5. One that cracks. **crack-er-bar-rel** (krāk'ər-bār'əl) *adj.* Resembling or characteristic of the extended informal discussions carried on by persons assembled at a country store.

crack-er-jack (krāk'ər-jāk') *adj.* Also **crack-a-jack** (krāk'ə-jāk') *adj.* Of excellent quality or ability; fine. —*n.* *Some-*

Slang. —*adj.* Of excellent quality or ability; fine. —*n.* Something of marked excellence. [*< CRACK (first-rate) + JACK.*]

Cracker Jack. A trademark for a candied popcorn confection.

crack-ers (krāk'ərz) *adj.* Chiefly *Brit. Slang.* Insane; mad.

crack-ing (krāk'ŋ) *n.* *Chem.* Thermal decomposition, sometimes with catalysis, of a complex substance, esp. such decomposition of petroleum to extract low-boiling fractions such as gasoline. —*adj.* Extremely good; great. —*adv.* Extremely; very.

crack-le (krāk'əl) *v.* —*led, -ling, -les.* —*intr.* 1. To make a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises: a small fire was crackling on the hearth. 2. To show liveliness or brilliance: a book that crackles with humor. 3. To become covered with a network of cracks. —*tr.* 1. To crush (paper, for example) with sharp, snapping sounds. 2. To cause (china, for example) to become covered with a network of fine cracks. —*n.* 1. The act or sound of crackling. 2. a. A network of fine cracks on the surface of glazed pottery, china, or glassware. b. Ware bearing this network of cracks. [Freq. of *CRACK.*]

crack-le-ware (krāk'əl-wər') *n.* Ceramic ware made with a surface network of cracks.

crack-ling (krāk'ling) *n.* 1. The production of a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises. 2. cracklings. The crisp bits that remain after rendering fat from meat or after frying or roasting the skin, esp. of a pig or a goose.

crack-ly (krāk'lē) *adj.* Likely to crackle; crisp.

crack-nel (krāk'nəl) *n.* 1. A hard, crisp biscuit. 2. cracknels. Crisp bits of fried pork fat. [ME *craknel*.]

crack-pot (krāk'pōt') *n.* An eccentric person, esp. one with bizarre ideas.

crack-up (krāk'up') *n.* 1. A collision, as of an airplane or automobile. 2. A mental or physical breakdown.

cracy (krāk'ē) *n.* Government; rule; meritocracy. [OFR. *-cratie* < *-cratia* < Gk. *-kratia* < *kratos*, strength, power.]

cradle (krād'l) *n.* 1. A small, low bed for an infant, often furnished with rockers. 2. a. The earliest period of one's life: from the cradle to the grave. b. A place of origin; birthplace. 3. A framework of wood or metal used to support place. 4. A framework used to protect an injured limb. 5. The part of a telephone that contains the connecting switch upon which the receiver and mouthpiece unit is supported. 6. a. A frame projecting above a scythe, used to catch grain as it is cut so that it can be laid flat. b. A scythe equipped with such a frame. 7. A low, flat framework that rolls on casters, used by a mechanic working beneath an automobile. 8. A boxlike device furnished with rockers, used for washing gold-bearing dirt. —*v.* —*led, -ding, -dies.* —*tr.* 1. To place or hold in or as if in a cradle. 2. To care for or nurture in infancy. 3. To reap (grain) with a cradle. 4. To place or support (a ship) in a cradle. 5. To wash (gold-bearing dirt) in a cradle. —*intr.* *Obs.* To lie in or as if in a cradle. [ME *cradel* < OE.] —*cradler* *n.*

cradle cap *n.* A form of dermatitis that occurs in infants and is characterized by heavy yellow crusted lesions on the scalp.

cradle-song (krād'l-sōng', -sōng') *n.* A lullaby.

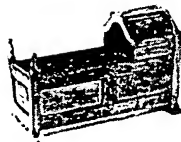
craft (krāft) *n.* 1. Skill or ability in something, esp. in handwork or the arts; expertness. 2. Skill in evasion or deception; guile. 3. a. An occupation or trade, esp. one requiring manual dexterity. b. The membership of such an occupation or trade; guild. 4. *pl.* *craft.* A boat, ship, or aircraft. —*tr.v.* *crafted, crafting, crafts.* To make by, or as if by hand. [ME < OE *craft*.]

crafts-man (krāfts'man) *n.* A skilled worker who practices a craft. —*crafts-man-ly* *adj.* —*crafts-man-ship* *n.*

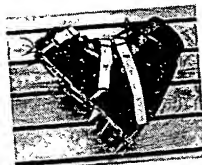
crafts-wom-an (krāfts'wōm'ən) *n.* A woman who is skilled in or practices a craft.

craft union *n.* A labor union limited in membership to workers engaged in the same craft.

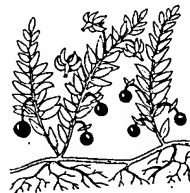
crafty (krāft'ē) *adj.* —*er, -iest.* 1. Skillfully underhanded



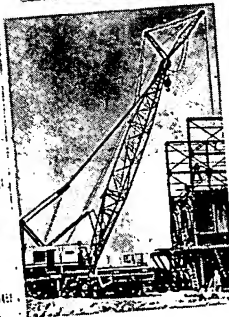
cradle
17th-century English



crampon
Crampons on a hiking boot



cranberry



crane
Above: Stanley crane
Below: A transit crane

and deceptive; shrewd. 2. *Archaic.* Skillful; ingenious. —*craft-ily* *adv.* —*craft-iness* *n.*

crag (krāg) *n.* A steeply projecting mass of rock from a rugged cliff or headland. [ME, of Celt. orig.]

god (krāg'id) *adj.*

crag-gy (krāg'ē) *adj.* —*gier, -gi-est.* Having crags; rugged. —*crag-gily* *adv.* —*crag-gi-ness* *n.*

crake (krāk) *n.* Any of several birds of the family such as the corncrake or a marsh bird of the genus [ME. *crow*, *prob.* < ON *krāka*.]

crām (krām) *v.* *crammed, crām-ming, crams.* —*force, press, or squeeze into an insufficient sp.* 2. To fill too tightly. 3. To gorge with food. 4. *Inf.* 2. To prepare hastily for an examination. —*intr.* 1. To prepare hastily for an examination. —*n.* 1. A group that crammed together; crush. 2. *Informal.* Concentrated study for an examination. [ME *crām* < OFr. *crāmian*.] —*crām-mer* *n.*

crām-bo (krām'bō) *n.* *pl.* —*bos.* 1. A word game played by the opposing player or team. 2. A line presented by the opposing player or team. 3. [Obs. *crāmbe*, cabbage < Lat. < Gk. *krambē*.]

cramp (krāmp) *n.* 1. A sudden involuntary muscular contraction causing severe pain, often occurring in traction (cramping severe pain, often occurring in traction) as the result of strain or chill. 2. A ten-tial paralysis of habitually or excessively used m-

er's *cramp.* 3. *cramps.* Sharp, persistent p-

abdomen. —*tr.v.* *cramped, cramping, cramps.* with or as if with a cramp. [ME *crampe* < OFr. orig.]

cramp (krāmp) *n.* 1. A bar, usually of iron, with bends at both ends, used for permanently holding stones, timber, and other materials used in frame with an adjustable part to hold pie-

clamp. 3. Something that compresses or restrains position or part. —*tr.v.* *cramped, cramp-*

1. To hold together with a cramp. 2. To shut it to restrict the physical freedom of: was cramp-

of space. 3. To restrict or prevent from free ac-

tion. 4. a. To steer (the wheels of a vehicle) to b. To jam (a wheel) by a short turn. —adj.

contracted; narrowed. —idiom. *cramp one's st-*

some handwriting. —idiom. *cramp one's usual confi-*

interfere with or hamper one's one's confi-

[MDu. *crampe*, hook.]

cramp-fish (krāmp'fish') *n.* *pl.* *crampfish* & electric ray. [*< CRAMP*, from its ability to shocks.]

cramp-on (krāmp'pōn', -pōn) *n.* 1. Often hinged pair of curved iron bars for raising such as stones or timber. 2. Often *cramp-on* attached to the shoe to prevent slipping while walking on ice. [OFR. of Germanic orig.]

cran-berry (krān'bēr'ē) *n.* 1. a. A slender American shrub, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, ground and bearing tart red berries. b. The plant, often made into sauce or jelly. 2. plants similar or related to the cranberry: e-

species V. oxycoccos. [Partial transl. of *kraan*, *cran* < MLG *kran* < *-bere*, berry

cranberry bush *n.* The high-bush cranberry

cranberry tree *n.* The guelder rose.

crane (krān) *n.* 1. Any of various large wa-

family Gruidae, having a long neck, long

bill. 2. A bird similar to a crane, such as:

chine for hoisting and moving heavy ob-

cables attached to a movable boom. 4. A

vices with a swinging arm, as one in a fire-

ing a pot. —v. *craned, craning, cranes.* —*ing*

move with or as if with a crane. 2. To stru-

neck). —intr. To stretch one's neck for a

OE *cran*.]

crane fly *n.* Any of numerous long-leg-

flies of the family Tipulidae, having the

of a large mosquito.

cranes-bill (krānz'bīl') *n.* A geranium (s-

crani- pref. Variant of *crani-*

crani-a (krā'nē-ə) *n.* A plural of *cranium*

crani-al (krā'nē-əl) *adj.* [Of or pertaining

CRANIUM.] —crani-al-ly *adv.*

cranial index *n.* The ratio of the max-

imum length of the cranium, multi-

cranial nerve *n.* Any of several nerve-

from the brainstem and reach the peri-

ings in the skull.

crani-ate (krā'nē-āt') *adj.* Having a

mal having a skull; vertebrate.

crani-ec-to-my (krā'nē-ēk'tō-mē) *n.* *pl.*

removal of a portion of the cranium: cran-

crani-o- or crani- pref. Cranium: *cran-*

crani-o-cere-bral (krā'nē-ō-sēr'ə-brəl

or pertaining to the cranium and the

crani-ol-o-gy (krā'nē-ōl'ə-jē) *n.* The

characteristics of the skull, such as s-

ā pat / ā pay / ā care / ā father / b bib / ch church / d deed / ē pet / ē be / f fife / g gag / h hat / hw which
j judge / k kick / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ō paw, for / oi noise / ou or



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TENTH EDITION

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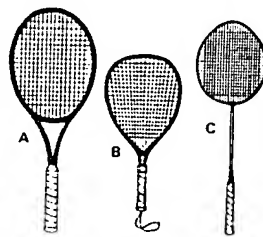
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- racemic compound or mixture — **ra-ce-mize** \rā-sē-mīz, rā-, 'rā-sā-
vb
ra-ce-mose \rā-sā-mōs; rā-sē-, rā-*adj* [L *racemosus* full of clusters,
fr. *racemus*] (1698): having or growing in the form of a raceme
race-r \rā-sā-*n* (1649) 1: one that races or is used for racing 2
: any of various active American colubrid snakes (genus *Coluber* and
Masticophis); esp.: BLACK RACER
race riot *n* (1890): a riot caused by racial dissensions or hatreds
race runner *n* (1915): a No. American lizard (*Chenidophorus sex-*
lineatus) that moves swiftly
race-track \rās-trāk*n* (1859): a usu. oval course for racing
race-track-er \rā-trāk-*er* (1953): one who frequents a racetrack
race-walk-ing \rā-wō-kīŋ*n* (1962): the competitive sport of racing at
a fast walk while maintaining continuous foot contact with the ground
and keeping the supporting leg straight — **race-walk-er** \rā-wō-k-*er*
race-way \rā-wā-*n* (1828) 1: a canal for a current of water 2: a
channel for loosely holding electrical wires in buildings 3: RACE 5 4
: a course for racing; esp.: a track for harness racing
rach-et \rā-chē-*t* var of **RATCHET**
ra-chis \rā-kās-, 'rā-*n*, pl **ra-chis-es** also **ra-chi-des** \rā-kā-dēz, 'rā-
[NL *rachid-*, *rachis*, fr. Gk *rhachis*; akin to Gk *rhachos* thorn, Lith *razas*
dry twig, time] (1842) 1: SPINAL COLUMN 2: an axial structure: as a
(1): the elongated axis of an inflorescence (2): an extension of the
petiole of a compound leaf that bears the leaflets b: the distal part of
the shaft of a feather that bears the web
ra-chit-ic \rā-'ki-tik*adj* [NL *rachitis* rickets, fr. Gk *rhachitis* spinal
disease, fr. *rhachis*] (1797): RICKETY
ra-cial \rā-shāl*adj* (1862) 1: of, relating to, or based on a race 2
: existing or occurring between races — **ra-cial-ly** \rā-shāl-ē*adv*
ra-cial-ism \rā-shā-'lī-zəm*n* (1907): RACISM — **ra-cial-ist** \rā-shāl-*ist*
or *adv* — **ra-cial-is-tic** \rā-shā-'līs-tik*adj*
rac-ing \rā-sīŋ*n* (1680): the sport or profession of engaging in or
holding races
rac-ing form *n* (1946): an information sheet giving details of past per-
formance (as for racehorses) for use by bettors
rac-ism \rā-si-zəm also -shī-*n* (1936) 1: a belief that race is the
primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial
differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race 2: racial
prejudice or discrimination — **rac-ist** \rā-sist also -shist*n* or *adj*
rack \rāk*n* [ME *rak*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *rak*
wreck; akin to OE *wreccan* to drive — more at **WRECK**] (14c): a wind-
driven mass of high often broken clouds
rack *vi* (1590): to fly or scud in high wind
rack *n* [ME, prob. fr. MD *rac*; racemize; akin to OE *reccan* to stretch,
Gk *oregion* — more at **RIGHT**] (14c) 1: a framework for holding fod-
der for livestock 2: an instrument of torture on which a body is
stretched 3 a: (1): a cause of anguish or pain (2): acute suffering
b: the action of straining or wrenching 4: a framework, stand, or
grating on or in which articles are placed 5: a frame placed in a
stream to stop fish and floating or suspended matter 6 a: a bar with
teeth on one face for gearing with a pinion or worm gear to transform
rotary motion to linear motion or vice versa (as in an automobile steer-
ing mechanism or microscope drawtube) b: a notched bar used as a
ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, or detent 7: a pair of antlers 8
: a triangular frame used to set up the balls in a pool game; also: the
balls as set up — **rack-ful** \rāk-fəl*n* — **on the rack**: under great
mental or emotional stress
rack *vt* (15c) 1: to torture on the rack 2: to cause to suffer torture,
pain, or anguish 3 a: to stretch or strain violently (~ed his brains)
b: to raise (rents) oppressively c: to harass or oppress with high
rents or extortions 4: to work or treat (material) on a rack 5: to
work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract (~ a
camera) 6: to seize (as parallel ropes of a tackle) together 7: to
place (as pool balls) in a rack ~ *vi*: to become forced out of shape or
out of plumb *syn* see **AFFLICT** — **rack-er** *n* — **rack-ing-ly** \rā-kīŋ-
lē*adv*
rack *vi* [ME *rakken*, fr. OProv *arraça*, fr. *raca* stems and husks of
pressed grapes] (15c): to draw off (as wine) from the lees
rack *vi* [prob. alter. of *rock*] (1530) of a horse: to go at a rack
rack *n* (1580): either of two gaits of a horse: a: PACE 4b b: a fast
showy 4-beat gait
rack *n* [perh. fr. *rack*] (1570) 1: the neck and spine of a forequarter
of veal, pork, or esp. mutton 2: the rib section of a foresaddle of
lamb used for chops or as a roast — see **LAMB** illustration
rack *n* [alter. of *wrack*] (1599): DESTRUCTION (~ and ruin)
rack-et also **rac-quet** \rā-kat*n* [MF *raquette*, ultim. fr. Ar *raḥah*
palm of the hand] (ca. 1520) 1
: a lightweight implement that consists of a netting (as of nylon)
stretched in a usu. oval open frame with a handle attached and that is
used for striking the ball or shuttlecock in various games (as ten-
nis, racquets, or badminton) 2
usu **racquets** pl but sing in constr
: a game for two or four players
with ball and racket on a 4-walled
court
racket *n* [origin unknown] (1565)
1: confused clattering noise
: CLAMOR 2 a: social whirl or
excitement b: the strain of excit-
ing or trying experiences 3 a: a
fraudulent scheme, enterprise, or
activity b: a usu. illegitimate enterprise made workable by bribery or
intimidation c: an easy and lucrative means of livelihood d *slang*
: OCCUPATION, BUSINESS
racket *vi* (1609) 1: to engage in active social life 2: to move with
or make a racket
rack-eteer \rā-kā-'tīr*n* (1928): one who obtains money by an ille-
gal enterprise usu. involving intimidation
racketeer *vi* (1928): to carry on a racket ~ *vt*: to practice extortion
on



racket 1: A tennis, B racquetball, C
badminton

- rack-ety** \rā-kā-tē*adj* (1773) 1: NOISY 2: FLASHY
: RICKETY
rack-le \rā-kāl*adj* [ME *rake*] (14c) chiefly Scot.: IMPETUOUS
rack railway *n* (1884): a railway hiving between its rails a rack
meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive for traction
steep grades
rack-rent *vi* (1748): to subject to rack rent
rack rent *n* [rack] (1607) 1: an excessive or unreasonably high
rent 2 Brit: the highest rent that can be earned on a property
rack-rent-er \rāk-ren-tēr*n* (1680): one that pays or exacts rack
rent
rack up *vi* (1949): ACCUMULATE GAIN (rack'd up their tenth victory)
ra-clette \rā-'klet, rā-*n* [F. lit., scraper, fr. *racler* to scrape, fr. *ra-*
OProv *rascler*, fr. (assumed) VL *rasculare*, fr. L *rasus* pp. of *radere*
scrape — more at **RODENT**] (ca. 1949): a Swiss dish consisting of
cheese melted over a fire and then scraped onto bread or boiled
toes; also: the cheese used in this dish
ra-con \rā-kān*n* (radar beacon) (1945): RADAR BEACON
ra-con-teur \rā-kān-'tūr, -kān-*n* [F. fr. MF, fr. *raconter* to tell,
OF, fr. *re-* + *aconter*, *aconpter* to tell, count — more at **ACCON-**
(1828): a person who excels in telling anecdotes
ra-coon var of **RACCOON**
rac-quet-ball \rā-kāt-bōl*n* (1968): a game similar to handball that
is played on a 4-walled court with a short-handled racket and a hard
ball
rac-y \rā-sē*adj* **rac-i-er**; -est [race] (ca. 1650) 1 a: full of zest or
vigor b: having a strongly marked quality: Piquant (a ~ flavor)
: RISQUE SUGGESTIVE 2: having the distinctive quality of something
its original or most characteristic form *syn* see **PUNGENT** — **rac-ily**
\rā-sē-lē*adv* — **rac-i-ness** \rā-sē-nəs*n*
rac-y *adj* **rac-i-er**; -est [race] (1841): having a body fitted for racing
: long-bodied and lean
rad \rad*n* (radiation absorbed dose) (1918): a unit of absorbed dose
of ionizing radiation equal to an energy of 100 ergs per gram of irrad-
iated material
rad *adj* (1982) *slang*: COOL 7. RADICAL
ra-dar \rā-dār*n*, often attrib [radio detecting and ranging] (1941) 1
device or system consisting usu. of a synchronized radio transmitter
and receiver that emits radio waves and processes their reflections for
display and is used esp. for detecting and locating objects (as aircraft)
or surface features (as of a planet)
radar astronomy *n* (1959): astronomy in which celestial bodies in the
solar system are studied by analyzing the return of radio waves dis-
rected at them
radar beacon *n* (1945): a radar transmitter that upon receiving a
radar signal emits a signal which reinforces the normal reflected signal
or which introduces a code into the reflected signal esp. for identifica-
tion purposes
ra-dar-scope \rā-dār-skōp*n* [radar + oscilloscope] (1945): the
oscilloscope or screen serving as the visual indicator in a radar receiver
rad-dle \rā-dl*n* [ME *radel*, fr. dim. of *rad-*, red red] (14c): RED
OCHER
raddle *vt* **rad-dled**; **rad-dling** \rad-līŋ, 'rā-dl-īŋ (1631): to mark or
paint with raddle
raddle *vi* **rad-dled**; **rad-dling** \rad-līŋ, 'rā-dl-īŋ [E dial. *raddla*
supple stick interwoven with others as in making a fence] (1671): to
twist together: INTERWEAVE
rad-dled \rā-dl-d*adj* [origin unknown] (1694) 1: being in a state of
confusion: lacking composure 2: BROKEN-DOWN, WORN
radi- or **radio-** *comb form* [F. fr. L *radius* ray] 1: radiant energy
: radiation (radioactive) (radioactive) 2: radioactive (radioelement)
3: radium: X rays (radiotherapy) 4: radioactive isotopes esp. as
produced artificially (radioisotope) 5: radio (radiotelegraphy)
ra-di-al \rā-dē-āl*adj* [ML *radialis*, fr. L *radius* ray] (1570) 1: ar-
ranged or having parts arranged like rays 2 a: relating to, placed
like, or moving along a radius b: characterized by divergence from a
center 3: of, relating to, or adjacent to a bodily radius 4: develop-
ing uniformly around a central axis — **ra-di-al-ly** \rā-dē-āl-ē*adv*
radial *n* (1872) 1 a: a radial part b: RAY 2: a body part (as an
artery) lying near or following the course of the radius 3: a pneu-
matic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at
approximately 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread — called also
radial-ply tire, **radial tire**
radial cleavage *n* (1973): holoblastic cleavage that is typical of deu-
terostomes and that is characterized by arrangement of the blastomeres
of each upper tier directly over those of the next lower tier resulting in
radial symmetry around the pole to pole axis of the embryo — com-
pare **SPIRAL CLEAVAGE**
radial engine *n* (1909): a usu. internal combustion engine with cylin-
ders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel
radial ker-a-tot-o-my \rā-kēr-ə-'tā-tō-mē*n* (1980): multiple incision
of the cornea in a radial pattern that is performed to correct myopia
radial symmetry *n* (ca. 1890): the condition of having similar parts
regularly arranged around a central axis — **radially symmetrical** *adj*
ra-di-an \rā-dē-ān*n* (1879): a unit of plane angular measurement
that is equal to the angle at the center of a circle subtended by an arc
equal in length to the radius
ra-di-ance \rā-dē-ān(t)s*n* (1601) 1: the quality or state of being
radiant 2: a deep pink 3: the flux density of radiant energy per unit
solid angle and per unit projected area of radiating surface
ra-di-an-cy \rā-dē-ān(t)-sē*n* (1646): RADIANCE
ra-di-ant \rā-dē-ānt*adj* (15c) 1 a: radiating rays or reflecting
beams of light b: vividly bright and shining: GLOWING 2: marked
by or expressive of love, confidence, or happiness (a ~ smile) 3 a
: emitted or transmitted by radiation b: emitting or relating to radi-
ant heat *syn* see **BRIGHT** — **ra-di-ant-ly** *adv*
radiant *n* (ca. 1741): something that radiates: as a: a point in the
heavens at which the visible parallel paths of meteors appear to meet
when traced backward b: the part of a gas or electric heater that
becomes incandescent
radiant energy *n* (ca. 1890): energy traveling as electromagnetic
waves
radiant flux *n* (1917): the rate of emission or transmission of radiant
energy